ATE-THE GREAT HAILHOAD CONTROVERSY. In the State Senate yesterday the bill to remove the Fifth-ave. reservoir was passed. There was a wrangle between Senators Woodin and McCarthy over the State Board of Health bill. Senator Strahan's new charter is to be introduced early next week. Simon Sterne and F. B. Thurber apoke yesterday in favor of the Hepburn bills before the committee in charge thereof.

GENERAL LEGISLATION. THE RESERVOIR DOOMED PERHAPS-NO "NEW CHARTER" YET.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 11 .- Senator Astor's bill for the removal of the Fifth Avenue Reservoir was passed by the Senate by a vote of 20 to 2. The two negative votes were given by Senators Hogan and Wil hams. Secretor Woodin had attenuously resisted the passage of the bill, but he refrained from voting. The bill appropriating \$1,500,000 toward the building of the new Capitol was ordered to a third reading by an almost unanimous vote. As the Senators are greatly dissatisfied with their present quarters, in a room prepared for the Court of Appeals, an amendment was tacked on the bill requiring the com-

amendment was tacked on the bill requiring this com-pletion and furnishing of the new Senate Chamber le-fore January 1, 1881.

Mr. Husted will report the Supply bill next week. Its most notable feature is the reduction of the appropria-tion for the support of children in the charitable institu-tions of the State. The sum is reduced so that the say tions of the State. The sum is reduced so that the several lustitutions will receive only \$225 for the support

crait institutions will receive only \$225 for the support of each child.

Mr. Varraum presented to the Assembly the charter for the City of New York, prepared by the Municipal Speieve of that city. A full synousis of this bill has already appeared in The Trainune. Without political Support this bill will have little chance of passing the Lezishidre. Senator Strahm's "new charter" for New York, which, it is predicted, will have political support, will probably unt be presented to the Lezishidre Heritage of the Company week.

Senator Robertson's bill to enable the city of Yonkers to issue anow some of its bonds scalen from the Manhatam Savings Bank was ordered to a third reading and subsequently passed. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill of Senator Pitt's, making it a felouv to steal, destroy or conceal a will. Senator Strahm's bill, providing for the enlargement of the new Farmers' Market, on the site of Foit Ganas-veort, in New-York City, was reported favorably by the Committee or Cities. Mr. Braman's bill requiring the use of a ballot of uniform size at elections was ordered to a third reading.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE. BRNATORS WOODIN AND M'CARTHY DISAGREE OVER THE HEALTH BILL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIEUNE.] ALBANY, March 11 .- The bill for the estab-Habitan of a State Board of Health, introduced by Schalor Woodin, passed the Sonate to-day by a vote of 23 to 1. The sole negative was given by Senator McCarthy, who seized the opportunity of asking to be excused from vot the to deliver a speech severely criticising the bill. Mr. McCarrny had not previously attered a word in opposi-tion, and his attack was listened to with apparent amazement by all the other Senators. When, afterward, Senator Woodin's name was called, that gentleman erose to apparent great wrath, and said that no more powardly exhibition had been made in the Senate that that of Senator McCarthy, Senator McCarthy, turning fiercely around, said: "What do you mean"

ing fiercely around, said: "What do you mean" Scanter Woodin, with equal appearance of anger, said:
"I mean what I say. The Scanter said in the Committee of the Whole that he had no desire to discuss the merits of the buil, and he has risen and taken occasion to attack the measure under the cover of a constitutional privilege granted for another purpose."

Eenster McCarthy said: "I refuse to reply to the contempt like insumation of the Scanter from the XXVIII. I must." Here the president's mallet fell and Scanter Jacoba, who was in the chair, said: "This discussion is entirely out of order." Scanter Woodin added: "That is precisely what I complained of. I felt injured by the Scanter's speech because I had no opportunity to reply. It was the abuse of privilexe that I colled cowardly."

This caded the discussion. It originated, it is presumed, in a spirit of rivalry for the leadership of the Scante between Scanter Woodin and Scanter McCarthy.

THE RAILEOAD CONTEST. SPEECHES HEARD IN FAVOR OF NEW LEGISLATION.

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 11 .- The Assembly Railroad Committee continued this afternoon the exhaustive hearing it has given on the Hepburn Committee's bill forbidding discrimination in railroad rates during the week. Most of the manufacturers and railroad men who may appeared before the committee in opposition to the bill had departed for their homes; but there still remained Chauccey M. Depow and James H. Rutter for the New-York Central. The day had been set apart by the committee to hear the friends of the bill. There appeared in its behalf A. Barton Repourn, chairman of the Hepturn Committee, Smon Sterne, the counsel for the Chamber of Commerce before the Hepburn Committee, who conducted the case of the presecution against the railroads during the com mittee levestleation, and F. B. Thurber, representing the Board of Trade and Tronsportation of New-York.

The opening address in favor of the bill was made by The opening address in favor of the bill was made by Simon Sterns.

Since sterns, of New-York, appeared for the Chamber of Course ce, and said that he thought the committee of Course ce, and said that he thought the committee of Course ce, and said that he thought the committee of the said said that he then seed that the committee of the said said said said the classred of Messrs. Rutter and Blanchard, and to the testinony of Mr. Goodman, relating to specify tares. He charged that the railroads had complete the persons who had appeared against the bill to come and say that they would be ruined if this bill passed. He said that now he was not surprised that there were a though the said that now he was not surprised that there were a chours of persons here against this bill.

F. B. Turber mede a long address in favor of new legistion. He spoke in part as follows:

In begind of the commercial and producing classes, which have for some years been striving to accure reforms in railroad management, I desire to present a few points for your consideration.

First—The influence of the railroads in the Legislature has been for several years excrete to defeat what ought

The influence of the railroads in the Lesislature on for several years excrict to defeat what ought the right of every cli zen, namely, the investigative vances. When this was finally obtained the nee of the alleged discriminations was specifically by the presidents of the Central and Eric ads, but after therough investigation the trive Committee reported that the charge the railroads of this State discriminate the clizens of the State, and in favor of Western colon producers, was fully proven by the evidence

after eight months investigation by an able and after eight months investigation by an able and arive committee, carefully drawn tolls are proto protect the public interest and remedy overla, the ruitroads, instead of endeavercomply with the requirements of these in good faith, and meet the demand meets in their methods of monagement, try to deaction, and by exaggerating and misrepresent probable effect of the bills, work upon the fears of the bills, most of whom have the opposition to these bills, most of whom have indictaters, and who are really in favor of just feat all action, and by exasterating and misrepresent ing the probable effect of the bills, work upon the fears of mounted shares and compet the attendance at Albany of men in opposition to those bills, most of whom have not studied them, and who are really in favor of just what this bill provides, mamely, equitable rates, not dependent upon the good or bad aumor of railroad efficials. Muce has been said about the selfishness of the persons who favor those bills, and it is well to see how true this charge as. My attention was first called to the subject of railroad discrimination by the complaints of the generating charges, who alleged that their products were charged too much for transportation to market, as compared with those of Western competitors; and also the smaller and middle classes of merchants in the interior of the State complained that when they bought goods in New-York they were farceed to may double the freight that was charged for transporting the same kind of goods the same distance, providing bulk was broken, and they passed through the hands of a wholesale merchant at an interior jobiding point.

charged through the hands of a wholesale merchant at an interior joining point.

To masket them in remedying this state of things. New-York merchants began looking into it, and soon made up our minds that in addition to our interest as merchants, there was a great public principle involved, and that "the right of the citizen" demanded that the principles of equality and publicity in minoral management should be recognized. The tendency was to make the rich man richer and the poor man pooter, and we determined to combine the various elements opposed to this state of things and agitate for reforms until they are seconed.

The tailroad people are not, perhaps, so much in fault in this matter; the cells were accessory to the cuormous development of business under the influence of steam applied to the surposes of transportation. But let me say to you, Mr. Charman and gentlemen, in behalf of the people of this State, that a continuance of these cells, without an attempt to remedy them, will not be much longer tolerated; and if the public discontent be long repressed through railroad influence and railroad money, it will result in as deplorable a state of things as we now see in California. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would call attention to the fact that no other business in which the public has so large an interest as that of transportation is left unregulated and unsopervised in the interest of the people. This interest demands that statutory limits shall be mixed within which railroad companies shall be free to transact their business, and also that there shall be an executive power to see that the laws are compiled with; to provide the one without the other would be like having a police force without laws, or laws without the police.

THE GLOBE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A REPORT ON ITS PRESENT CONDITION-NO HOPE OF RESUMING BUSINESS.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 11 .- The Attorney-General has just received an interesting report on the present condition of the insolvent Globe Matual Lafe Insurance Company, prepared by F. J. Phillips, the actuary of the

Mr. Phillips states that since the organization of the company in 1864 there have been issued 43,317 policies, of which number there were lound to be in force on June 1, 1879, 7.481. Of these 7,481 policies, 342 belonged to the registered and 7.139 to the non-registered, the whole covering a total assurance. Including revermary additions, of \$12.945,248. The total liabilities

and resources of the company in its registered and nonregistered departments now he reports to be as follows: Liabilities.

Present not value of registered policies, including contingent claims on aspect solicies.

Present not value of mattered death and endowment caims, registered

Present not value of non-registered policies, including contingent claims on lapsed solicies.

Present not value of non-registered policies.

Present not value of mattered death and endowment claims on lapsed solicies.

Present not value of mattered death and endowment claims a mornegistered policies. ment claims non-registered 275.173.00
Miscellaneous claims admitted and disputed. 116,633.00 To:al liabilities..... Resources.63,210,174 00 For special or registered policy account—bond and mortrage

U. S. bands New York State bonds Age with the control of the control

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

EX-GOVERNOR PARKER CONFIRMED-PREPARING FOR ADJOURNMENT.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, March 11 .- The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of ex-Governor Parker as Justice of the Supreme Court. The Republicans yesterday adopted a resolution setting forth their views on the nomination and in the subsequent executive session made the resolution the action of the Senate. It communicated in respectful terms the Senate's communicated in respectful terms the Senate's desire for a non-partisan judiciary, called Governor McClellan's attention to the fact that he had been committed to such a policy, and urged the injustice of enforcing strict partisanship on a question of such vital moment to the State. To day the Governor replied declinary is mailed with a position. replied, declining to withdraw the nomination. The Senate in the executive session confirmed the nomination by a vote of 12 to 8, four Republicans voting with the Democrats. This action is taken because the Repub-lican majority were not willing to reject a man of ex-Governor Parker's standing in the State, because the responsibility for the wrong of his partisan ship is upon the Governor, and because the Senate was not willing that a judicial circuit should be left vacant for a year, which would have been the result of failure to confirm. The ex-Governor is now shelved, and the to confirm. The ex-Governor is now shown. Person is credited with having complete pos-Randolph boom is credited with having complete possession of the hearts of New-Jersey Democrats. Parker's assent to the nomination was accured before it

A large number of bills have been passed during the past two days, few of them, however, of exceptional importance. There is now no doubt of final adjournment to-morrow noon, and the burry of the closing House has engrossed the attention and stirred to excitamental of the members and the numerous crowd of out

all of the members and the numerous crowd of outsiders.

The Senate on Tuesday evening reconsidered its adverse action on Senator Hobart's concurrent resolution
providing for blemmal sessions of the Legislature and
passed it by a party voic. The Democrata and apparently
agreed to voic together on the measure and this fact,
if no other, drove doubting Reginalicans into voiting
favorably. This morning the House also passed the
resolution, the Democrats again opposing it. The
Legislature of 1881 must now indorse it and the people
then voic upon it before the change will be effected. Besides the lamiliar arguments in its favor, there is to be
considered that it will save from \$150,000 to \$200,000
annually, while against it there is urged the very great
modifications in the system of appointments which
would be required. The policy has taken party lines
and will form an interesting lesue in the coming
campaign.

ampaign.
In the Senate to-day, the bill limiting the powers of
the director-at-large of the Board of Frecholders, which
ad been vetoed by the Governor, was passed over the

veto.

The bill to prevent property from being sold at Sheriff's sales at less than two thirds of its appraised value was passed by the Senate.

In the House the bill to make railroad tickets good until used was passed.

The bill to authorize the Governor to select a team to compete in rife practice within or without the State, and to make the necessary appointments therefor, has been passed by the Senate.

The Jersey City Elevated Railroad hill, which we leave the senate of the senate o

law, and passed.

In the House a tell was passed to abolish a district courtm Newark. A joint resolution relative to soldiers in the Mexican War, giving them \$100 pension, was also passed.

SECURING PLACES AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 11 .- Almost every store on Bellevne-ave, is reated for the approaching sea-Those in the Casino Building have rented readily

Mr. W. H. Lewis, of New-York, has had a very substantial sea-wall built in front of his new and elegant Summer realdence at Ochre Point. It cost over \$10,000. Mr. Rice, Editor of The North American Review, will spend the sesson at this place and will be domiciled at the Whitwell Cottage, on Berkeley-ave.

Mr. Atherion Bught, of Pailadelphia, who married the daughter of Greenough, the sculptor, has leased the Barciay Cottage, on Bellevue-ave.

Mr. Hugo O. Fritsch, the Austrian Vice-Consul at New-York, will spend the senson with Mr. Theo. A. Havemeyer, of New-York, at the Andrews Villa, on Bellevue-

Mr. R. T. Wilson, of New-York, has leased the E. S.

Willing Cottage, on Webster-st.
Cottages have been rented to Mrs. Gilbert L. Beek-Willing Cottage, on Webster'st.

Cottages have been rented to Mrs. Gilbert L. Beek man, Mrs. Lily S. Clyner, Mr. J. S. Brownson, Dr. John J. Mason, Mrs. Thomas S. Gibbs, Mrs. M. Lleber, Mrs. D. Arenie Peli, Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, Mr. L. C. Watjen and Mrs. H. W. Ogstin, all of New-York; and to Mrs. Mary A. Bourne and Mrs. L. M. Sargent, of Boston; Dr. E. H. Brinley, of E. Verside, Counq; and Roar Admiss! Werden, of the United States Navy. It is several years since cottages have rented so readily as they have this year. The applicants seem to be satisfied with the advanced prices asked for. The highest price agreed upon so far for a "cottage "for the season is \$6,000. The houses which were customatily rented for upwards of \$5,000 are not in the market, Mr. A. P. Stockwell, while president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, paid \$8,000 for the Barreda Villa, which was the largest price ever paid for a "cottage" here. The Barreda Villa is now the property of Mr. John Jacob Astor, of New-York, who, in order to seenre it, was obliged to pay the sum of \$200,001. A year previous it was sold to Mr. Altred D. Jessip, the millionaire paper manufacturer of the Quaker City, by the heurs of the late William Tilden Bodgett, of New-York, for \$100,000. Two years before, Mr. Biodgett paid \$175,000 for the estate. It was bullt at An expense of anout \$250,000 by Seffor Barreda, who at the time was the Peruvian Ambassador at Washington.

Improvements are being made to the Newport Club House.

House.

An English gentleman, said to be the private-secretary of the Hon. W. E. Giadstone, and Mr. Samuel Ward are the guests of Mr. James R. Keone, of New-York, at the Maithews Villa.

OBITUARY.

Boston, March 11 .- D. N. Skillings dled at Winchester, Mass., last night, aged sixty-twe. He was a prominent lumber merchant and State Director of the Eoston and Albany Enlirond. (For several years past Mr. Skillings was a candidate for Treasurer on the Democratic and Prohibition treasts in Massachus-tts.)

LITTLE BOCK, Ark., March 11.-Judge John F. Wheeler, Editor of The Fort Smith Independent, died last night at Fore Smita at the age of seventy-two years. He was connected with the Fort Smith press for over therty years, and served as county judge and State Schater.

NINETEEN STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

CINCINNATI, March 11 .- A dispatch to The Enquirer, from Delaware, Ohlo, says: Nine-teen students of the Ohlo Wesleyan University were to-day suspended for periods ranging from three to twelve menths for participating in a mask parade on February 23, in honor of Washington's Birth-day, against the expressed wishes of the Faculty.

TEN MEN BLOWN UP.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11 .- The flax mills of Lebman, Rosenthal, & Co., at Frankfort, Ind., exploded this morning about 7 o'clock. The mills are entirely destroyed by fire. Ten persons were killed, among them Patrick Leaby, the foreman, and Thomas Crexton, the engineer. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

"I have weighed the two pounds of butter you sent me this menum; "said an irate customer to a dealer in the above-mentioned article, "and am surprised to find that it is short weight just three ounces. If that is your way of dealing I must buy my butter somewhere else." The butter merchant looked up surprised, but, without declaring his innocence, repiled: "Well, that is very strange, because I put the two pounds of sugar I bought of you in the seales, and gave you the full weight in butter."—[Buffale Express.

XLVIth CONGRESS—IId SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

are four bills now, before the committee providing for the repeal of the duty, and those in favor of the measure will be heard at a subsequent meeting of the committee. REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATOR SHARON EXPLAINS HIS ABSENCE-THE PORTER BILL LAID ON THE TABLE-JUDGE KEL-LEY EXPLAINS TO THE HOUSE THAT HE WAS CORRUPTLY APPROACHED-THE POLITICAL AS-SESSMENT BILL.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 11, 1880. In the Senate to-day a petition was precuted by Mr. SHARON (Rep., Nev.) from the newspaper proprietors of Nevada for a reduction of the duty on

In presenting the petition Mr. Sharon said that he thought the tariff might now advantageously be re-moved from many articles. Itt was said there is a war between capital and tibor. That could not be, in any just sense; for capital cannot be at war with that which it most needs. But capital and labor united are at war with production for the purpose of pinching the masses. Tariff interests are always represented here; the people

are not. They are long suffering, patient and enduring, and never moving until aroused by some great wrong.

Mr. Sharon then said that there had been comments apon his long absence from his scat in the Senate. This absence was caused by the fact that after his election the operations of a friend had involved him to the extent of millions of dollars, and bis duty to the large inests depending on him had demanded his attention. He regretted this, as he would have been glad He regretted this, as he would have been glad to take part in the deliberations of the Senate. He would be obliged, for this same teason, to be absent for the next three or four weeks, and asked the indu-gence of the Senate on that account. He said now, as he had often said before, that he knew his duties and re-sponsibilities, and that his resignation was at the dis-posal of his constituents whenever they chose to call for it.

sponsibilities, and that his resignation was at the disposal of his constituents whenever they chose to califortic.

Mr. BALDWIN (Rep., Mich.) presented a petition for the construction of a bridge over the Detroit River.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) presented a joint-resolution of the data leaver, asking legislation for a reduction of pilot fees. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) introduced a bill empowering the proper officers of the United States with the amounts of unavailable funds standing to their debit on the Treasury books, and to transfer the amount to the debit of persons or States indebted for the same. Referred.

Mr. DAWES (Rap., Mass.) submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning the alleged killing by soldiers of Big Snake, the Ponne chief. Adopted.

Mr. COCKRELL (Dem., Mo.) submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all patents for land issued to individuals or railroad corporations in the indian Territory. Adopted.

Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.) introduced a joint resolution providing for an enforcement of the Eight-Hour law. Referred.

The bill for the reclamation of wasts lands was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the sinking of two artesian wells on the plains sast of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains sast of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains sast of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains asset of the Sniking of two artesian wells on the plains a

ms the floor.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Icwa) announced that Imme-hately after Mr. Jones remarks he would ask for the or sideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill to he excussion of all other business.

Mr. LOGAN (Rop., Hd.) said he would object to the factor hill being schade.

orter bill being set aside.
Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio)—If the debate on this sitz Joan Porter bill is to extend for a month, as it breatens to do, I small feel it my dury, at a much uriler period than a month from now, to antagonize it in the Geneva Award bill.

with the G-nevs Award bill.

After further discussion the presiding officer said.

After further discussion is out of order. The secondor rom Forda has the floor."

Mr. JONES (Dem., Fla.) supported the bill. He held has the power of Congress or court-martial was unimized under the constitution. The President derives as power of approval of sontences from the Articles of far, which are created by Congress. How can be exertise to pardoning power in a matter in which he juicially acted! How can be undo as President what he ease at the agent of Congress.

this include the control of the control of the control was agreed to by a viva voce vote, and the was lated on the table, subject to be called up by a

najority vote.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill was then taken p, and at 4:15, on motion of Mr. WiffyrE, the Senate rent 100 executive session, and when the doors were copened adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House to-day, Mr. MORTON (Rep., Y.) presented a politica of forty two mercantile ms of New-York, praying for the passage of a

tional Bankrupt Law. Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) rose to a question of privitrolling his veste in the Committee on Ways and Means and In the Homes. When one to whom he had given his confidence, to whom he was grateful for having rushed to his relief when he believed himself on the point of death, thus became a witness of his own lafamy, he (Mr. Kelley) sought the delenge of publicity. No such scene as was described in The Buildish had ever occurred in the committee-room in the presence of any member. Calonel Jones, the clerk of the semmittee, and himself bonn in the room, McKay entered, and he (Kelley) hastened to inform him that he would kek as he would a dog any own that approached him with corrupt motives. After having intrively put before him corrupt motives—not so plain as to Justify him in striking him—sicKay had disclosed the fact that contracts for railroads, all of which would go into Polladelphia, depended on the adalesion of high grade Domerara sugars at low grade rates. He (Kelley) and reflect that he did not care about those comments. Then McKay had sought the officers of the convention which had nominated him for Congress, and had prevailed on politicians to write to him to vote to a particular way under pounty of political punishment. Another member of that antiacous hoody and approached a table at which he had been sitting with his collearner, Measurs. O'Noil and Ward, and and obtruded himself into the conversation for the purpose of telling him (Mr. Kelley) that he was acting in discound to the semments of his people, to when he (Mr. Kelley) had replied that he was acting to fine carried and that though sixty years had passed over his (Mr. Kelley) had he could still take care of himself. Jappause.] He had no fault to find with the newspapers. He assimited that his message are a tunned to a tempestatous degree by the automaty of a main who he believed and saved als life, and whose mains degree by the automaty of a main who he believed had saved als life, and whose mains degree by the automaty of a main who he believed had saved als life, and whose mains degree by the au Jaciased H. M. V. M. C.), from the Committee on Mr. VANCE (Dem., N. C.), from the Committee on Comage, Weights and Measures, reported these the utilization of the exchange of trade dollars for legal-ender dollars and to stop the comage of trade dollars.

Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WILSON (Dem., W. Va.) asked leave to offer for reference a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to report upon the propriety of referrangements and commissary claims to some other charges.

Committee to report commissary claims to some other (ribunal).

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) objected.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) objected.

Mr. WILSON—I will pay you for that.

Mr. CONGER—In what coin or measure I

Mr. WILSON—I will tell the gentleman frankly.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. CONGER—In will tell the gentleman is not in order.

Mr. CONGER—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. WILSON—I will tell the gentleman is not in order.

Mr. WILSON—I had a right, and I made it with a full knowledge of what I said, and if I had an opportunity I would explain what I meant.

The regular order being demanded, the House resumed the coinsideration of the Political Assessment bill.

Mr. UPSON (Dem., Tex.) submitted an amendment prohibiting all persons from asking, demanding or solieting from any clerk or employe of the Government and contributions for colitical purposes.

Mr. HOSTETLER (Dem., In.) demanded the previous question.

on ordering the demand, the Republicans refrained from voting, and the result showing year 100, mays 4. Mr. CONGER (Mich.) raised the point of "No quoram."

Mr. HOSTELLER indicated that he would allow the debute to rou on two nours longer, if, at the end of that time, the Republicans would permit the previous question to be ordered. To this the Republicans would not agree, stating their desire that no limit should be piaced upon the debate, but expressing their whillingoes to lay the bill aside and proceed with the consideration of appropriation tills.

A call of the House was then ordered and showed the

propriation offis.

A call of the House was then ordered and showed the presence of 243 members—more than a quorum.

The question recurred on ordering the previous question, and again no quorum voted.

Above an hour was consumed in van attempts to come to an understanding. Finally Mr. AtkEN (Dem., S. C.) inquired if it were he order to move to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and, on receiving an affirmative answer from the Speaker, made that motion.

Themstion was received with cities of "vote" on the Republican side, and the vers and mays were ordered.

epublican side, and the year and may were ordered ending which Mr. McMAHON (Dem., Ohlo) moved that is House adjourn. bending when all action to the House adjourn.

The motion was defeated—Yeas, 65; nays, 167.

The vote was then taken on laying the bill and amendments on the table, and resulted, yeas, 112; nays, 121—
so the House refused to table the bill.

This was a strict party vote with the exception of Messrs. Aiken, Felton, Morse and Wells, who voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The House then at 4:10 adjourned.

TRANSACTIONS OF COMMITTEES. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The House Comnittee on Appropriations decided to-day to incorporate n the Special Deficiency bill the item of \$600,000 for the pay of the United States marshals and deputies (without any provise or restrictions). Representative McMahon was instructed to report the bill at once to

Representatives Hiscock and Horr made arguments before the House Committee of Ways and Means to-day in opposition to the removal of the duty on salt. There is a period in every boy's life when you can't convince hun that pantaloous were not invented for the simple purpose of having something to button suspenders to.—[Detroit Free Press.]

measure will be heard at a subsequent meeting of the committee.

Colonel Samuel C. Reid, representing the Mississippl Vailey and Brazil Stramship Company of St. Louis, addressed the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day, advocating the new feature of connecting with the mail service a bostal express for carrying packages or third-class mail natter, which, he argued, would yield a large revenue to the Government. He argued, would yield a large revenue to the Government. He argued with the merits of Representative Robertson's bill to catablish a line of mail steamers between New-Orleans and Central and Son h American peris. Mr. Hawley, of New-Orleans, also spoke in favor of the bill, Arguments were made before the committee by William W. Belkings and Colonel S. R. Hamill in behalf of the Chicago, Burliagton and Quincy and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Endroads for extra compensation for carrying the mails on Sundays, under an arrangement with the Post Office Department, but for which service the Postmaster-General has no authority under the law to grant the extra compensation.

crai has no authority abserting as to be sense of the senate Committee on Epidemic Diseases agreed to day to report to the House, with recommendations for passage, the following measures; John resolution authorizing the P esident to coll an International Scaling Conference to meet at Washington, D. C.; Senate bill with "mendments" to increase the effecting of the National Board of Health"; John resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the National Board of Health, and 10,000 copies of the report of the National Board of Peyer Commission.

H-uith, and 10,000 conies of the report of the Tenow Payer Commission.

The Senate Committee on Patents began to-day a bear-ing of argument on the House bid concorning suits brought to recover changes for the infringement of patents. J. J. Storrow, of Boston, in behalf of a large-number of patentees in five or six Eastern States, strand that the bid should be unended in various particulars. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads heard ex-Senators Fowler, of Fennessee, and Poole, of North Carollus, to-day, in advocacy of double-stamped anyelopes, double postal cards and letter sheet envel-

envelopes, double postal cards and letter sheet envelopes.

The sub-committee of the House on Railways and Canals held another meeting to-day on the subject of the proposes ship canal to connect the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. Major Cratmill, of the Gorps of Earlineers, who had charge of the Government survey for that purpose, Mr. Hutton, who actually made the survey, and Lieutenant McRitch'e, who has had a long familiarity with the navigation of those waters, gave their views as to the two rival routes. The Choptan's route was principally favored.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs held a special meeting to-day and agreed to report to the House a buil to settle the claims of the owners and crew of the privateer General Armstrons.

The Sonate Committee on the Removal of the Poncas, examined Joseph Essu, the Government interpreter at the Ponca Agency, Voday.

Representatives of the oleomargarine industry an peared before the House Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures Wednesday in opposition to any legisla-

the Ponca Agency, to-day.

Representatives of the electmargarine industry an peared before the House Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures Wednesday in opesation to any legislation injuriously affecting their product. They claim that electmargaries is identical with butter; that both the real butter and electmargarine butter are simply animal fat, and the difference in the process of manufacture makes no difference in the substance. They stated that the factory in New-York is new making 40,000 pounds of electmargarine butter per day, and that there are eleven such factories in Baltimore, Louisville, Chicago and other clies. That the exports of elemangarine olds from the port of New-York alone amounts to 5,000 theres per monts. They protested against say discriminating legislation, on the ground that their product is a genuine food product, pure and wholesome in itself, and a fit substitute for butter.

The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing yesterday on the bill proposing to do away with computery plotage. The pilots were heard in their own behalf in origination to the bill. Delegates were present from Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna and other effice, and the arguments unds were that the bill, if passed, would virtually desired that the foll, if passed, would virtually desired the first business. The agricula committee of the House Appropriations turning will be resumed on Monday pext.

The special committee of the Bisse Appropriations to the first state of the passenger at dexpress package business was more profinable than the carrying of the make, and that if the Department

only yesterday relative to the Siar Route Service. He admitted that on several of the routes the pasenger at dexpress package business was more profitable than the carrying of the make, and that, if the Department should witheir as the extra compensation for increased trips and expedition, he would continue the fast service for the sake of the passenger and express traffic.

The communications of quinne have presented to the Commutee of Ways and Means a memorial in regard to the dairy on quinne, when was repealed at the last seepen of Compensation and what her dairy to have re-

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, March 11 .- The Senate, in exsentive session to-day, confirmed the following nem-

omotions - Master H. P. Pichbohm to be Lieuten

reported from the Census Committee adversely. A monion was made to proceed to us consideration immediately, but Mr. Bill, of Georgia, objected, and under the ules, the case was laid aside.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION-VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1879. The New-York Public Health Association

met last evening in Municipal Hall, No. 67 Madison-ave., with Professor Chandler in the chair. Among the others present were Drs. Janeway and Janes, of the Board of Health, Colonel W. P. Prentiss, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Professor Trowbridge, Drs. W. A. Ewing and C. E. Lookwood and James Gallatin.
The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Professor Chandler for president, Colonel W. P. Prentiss, vice-president, C. E. Lockwood,

secretary, and W. A. Ewing, treasurer. A series of

notes and valuable suggestions upon the problem of tene-ment house building was read by James Gallatin, who has devoted much time to the subject during the past cear. He said in part : The points I desire to discuss are those needed to se oure the best results. One creat trouble with the plans stought out last year was that architects did not inderstant! how poor people have to live. Many of hem won't ventilate their rooms. I went into a house a the sixteenth Ward the other day, and found a woman the had never heard of opening a window in cold ventilate.

in the Sixteenth Ware the other day, and found a woman who had never heard of opening a window in coid weather.

The great things to secure are isolation of the family, safety from fire and disease, lack of noise and a chance for decency. Light and air are exposure in this city. Air in coid weather has to be heated, and the poor pay twice as much for east, buying it by the bucket, as the ried do, so they avoid ventilation to keep warm. New York is laid out wrong. As it is long and narrow there ought to be more avenues and fewer cross-streets. That would give fewer northern exposures. The outling of new streets is not a wise remely. It would cost much, they would be marrow, and in the future might be nests for crome. Building in a hollow square has many disadvantages, it cuts off all chenation through the black. The English system of shafts in tenement-houses for standish whose can't be carried out there as land us so expensive.

The question of shafts in tenement-houses is an important one. They are a drawwack to the isolation of the family and dangerous in dress. At 0.25x100 for a tenement-house costs \$6,000, a six-story structure built in a good manner can be put up for \$12,000 it you add to 6 per cent or your investment the 54 per cent which Mr. White, of Brookivn, who is an authority, rekons for servee, repairs and other exponses, this makes an amount of \$2,000 rental. If this is divided among eighteen families if makes \$9.50 a month, which a mechanic ought to be able to pay.

Professor Chandles them said that in regard to tenement-inouse requirements, during the year efforts were made to enforce the law in every case, but there were few precedents for guidance under the new Tenement-flower reguirements, during the year efforts were made to enforce the law in every case, but there were few precedents for guidance under the new Tenement-flower reavents had not be pleased, or to allow a man to build the best under the circumstances. Dr. Janeway spoke of the shiped of shafts in tenements, and said he found tha

better, being sifer in fires, and this counterbalanced in the sanitary condition of the city was then reported upon by Dr. Janeway, who said he would omit the tenement-house condition, as it had been so much discussed. He stated that the death rate last year was 28,342, an increase of 1,300 over 1878, when is less than usual. Aside from the greater mortality among children, there was little excess. This trouble with the children was largely due to scariet fever, which raced as an epidemic last year; there were 378 more deaths than in 1878 from it. The was a decrease in diphtheria. There were 404 fewer deaths in January, 1880, than in January, 1879, and 92 less in February. There has been less of pneumonia, I, enclitte and consumption, 173 fewer deaths in 1880 than in the first two months of 1879. Dr. Janeway urged the necessity of vaccination.

We see, said he, that there is now an epidemic of vaccination.

We see, said he, that there is now an epidemic of smillpox in Philadelphia; there were five deaths inst week and two the we'k before, and some cases in Washington. It may ereop here.

THE COURTS.

MR. GOSLING'S STRANGE CONDUCT. MORE TESTIMONY ABOUT HIS EXTRAVAGANT BOASTS AND SINGULAR DELUSIONS.

Great interest was manifested in the progress of the lunacy proceedings in the case of Abraham Gosling before Justice Lawrence yesterday. Many peo-ple were willing to stand in the crowded lobbles to listen to the testimony. James Judge was the first witness He was the bookkeeper of Mr. Gosling at No. 472 Broadway. His Suployer had exhibited good business capacity and made large sums of money from small beginness was in a condition that required constant care he addenly determined to go to Europe. When he returned he came into the store singing. He said that oon he would be dotog a business of \$1,000,000 a week. In reality the largest business he ever did was \$240,000

Rudolph Aronson testified that he was a musician and had known Mr. Gosing a long time. The latter, a few weeks ago told Mr. Aronson that he was engaged to sing, at Long Branch, and from there he would go to Sara togs and Newport, where he would give singing concerts without the aid of an orchestra. The two men were standing at Church and White-sts., and Mr. Gosling proneeded there to give a specimen of his capability as a tenor. The witness was unable to tell what the selec-

Frederick Lewis, the next witness, said that he had a conversation with Mr. Gosling on an elevated railroad train in February. The latter said that he had just come from Europe, where he had made a million and a half in purchasing lines and was going to make much more. He was a great singer, he said, and had London engage-

purchasing linen and was going to make much more. He was a great singer, he said, and had London engagements in which he was to receive \$5,000 a night for singing a single some. [Laughter.]

Edward Skinner, cashier of the Central National Bank, mer Mr. Gosling on Saturday, February 6. He saidted Mr. Skinner by slapping him on the back and catoling him by the beard. He said that just before he left Europe he he daming before some of the crowned heads, and was going into training for some successful engagements for which he was to be paid large amounts. He wanted the payment of a \$10 check of his stopped, and changed his mind shout it two or three times within the minnes. Until recently the bank had honored all checks which Mr. Gosling had drawn on his account, but lately the officers and refused to do this, and within the last week had refused to cash a check for \$500, because of the officers and refused to do this, and within the last week had refused to cash a check for \$500, because of the order of the Court.

Mr. J. Baob saw Mr. Gosling at Koster & Bial's concert had in February. He came up to Bach, and, showing his teeth, said: "Look as those teeth, they are the finest in New-York. I am the strongest man and the nandsomess man in the city. I am going into a universal engagement here that will compel Koster & Bial to shut up their place, because they can't stand the compelition." Mr. Gosling attracted the attention of the people around, muon to Mr. Bach's annoyanes.

Angelo Hellman received a visit from Mr. Gosling, at the former's residence, in February. He there repeated the atomic bout the great mercantile and other schemes in which he thought he was engaged. He said that he sang at Delmonico's, and that ween he dhaed there it cost him methins.

William J. Fox, an acquaintance of Mr. Gosling, cityline of the latter in coming into the proseenium box, at one of the theatrical performances at the Unito Square Theatre, and behaving kinsel so strangely that the unshers came to him he left the box, and going to

A MURDERER'S DEFENCE. CLAIMING TO BE IRRESPONSIBLE ON ACCOUNT OF

EXCUSSIVE DRINKING. Testimony for the defence was given yesterday in the case of Nicholas Meyners, indicted for murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Ferminer, in Brooklyn. Joseph Riley testified that he always found the prisoner a quiet and inoffensive man Meyners was in the habit of drinking heavily at intervals. When drink, Meyners would pass his friends in the street without recognizing them; he was in the liabit of being drunk for six or eight weeks at a time at least

ness had seen him drunk continuously for three months. Meyners tostified that he was born to Hanover, in 1812, and when twenty-two years of age went into the army, where he remained fourteen months. Once while he was engaged in arhietic exercise a large wooden horse tell on his head, severely injuring bim. He came to this country in 1853 by the order of a physician. He entered the Union Army here in 1862, and was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House. When he was cutting trees levners) had owned for fourteen or fiftee. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

FIRING ON A SMUGGLER.

John Collins was arraigned before United amngging 1.800 cigars from the steamship City of Alexandra. On Monday morning while Custom House officers were watching the unloading of the steamship at Pier 3, North River, the prisoner was seen to pull away from the side of the ship to a saiff. The officers called on bun to return and he did so. They found 1,800 eigars in the bont. Colins then rowed away, but the illeers desiring to arrest him told him to return. He refused to comply, and the officers but only the last one took effect. It bit him in the arm, but did not prevent his escape. Later is the day he was arrested on West-st, and was taken to Jerser City, the officers believing that as the offence was committed on the river, the dereey antinorties and equal jurisdiction with those of this State. He was brought to this city essectiay. Commissioner Shields held him for examination in \$1,500 ball. opened fire on him. Six shots were discharged at him.

A CHARGE OF ATROCIOUS CRUELTY.

A remarkable charge was made in the Marine Court yesterday against Alexander Meyers, first engineer of the ship Alvo, of the Atlas Line, by William Grant, the Breman on the vessel. The latter brought suit against the engineer for what the plaintiff claimed were malicious tajuries inflicted upon him on the last voyage to the West Indies. Grant save that he was taken sick after the vessel had been out of port three days, and the engineer became very angry because the fireman could not do his work. He caused the plaintiff Bremau could not do his work. He caused the plainting to be placed before the open doors of the furnace until his became insensible from the heat and his beard was burned. While he was in this condition five or six pais of sait water were poured over his body. The plainting claims to have suffered greatly from the injuries, and demands \$2.000 damnaces. The defendant denies those averments. The suit was down for trial before Judge McAdam resterday, but w s adjourned until next Monday. Abert Englehart for the plaintiff; C. S. Spencer for the defendant.

NO EVIDENCE OF A CONSPIRACY.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case against Jelin A. Grow, Charles Richardson and Enward Kimball, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government. A man named John Slattery had in his possession a number of registered bonds, the interest on which he had neglected to collect. It was charged that the accused men forged a power of attor-ney for the purpose of collecting the interest, but that before the scheme was carried out the trand was dis-covered. The proceedings were dropped because the Government had not sufficient evidence to insure a con-

CIVIL NOTES.

In the suit of Mrs. Catherine Scott against drs. Jane E. Johnson, the particulars of which were given yesterday, a verdict for the plaint-R was rendered in the Kings County Supreme Court

Testimony was taken yesterday in Brooklyn the case of Matthew Daiy, an old New-York merchant, eighty-six years of age, who was declared a limatic some time ago. He is seesing to have the proceedings set uside. Several pursionant testified that he was of sound and and in vigorous health.

Jeremiah Dee, a painter, sted the Brooklyn City and Newtown Bailroad Company, whose road runs through DeKaib-ave., Brooklyn, to recover \$2,500 for being ejected from one of the company's cars of the order of a conductor. A jury in the Brooklyn Ci y Court yesterday gave uim \$250. The defence claimed that Dec was infoxicated, and by his actions starmed the passengers. In the Kings County Court yesterday a ver-

det for the plaintiff was rendered in the suit of Andrew McCabe against the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society of South Brooklyn for \$320, the full amount

Long Island Railroad Company, to establish a short line from this city to Block Island, Narragansett Pier, and Newport, by a line of steamers from Greenport, L. I., which will run in connection with express trains on the Long Island Railroad from New-York and Brook-lyn. Jusize Gibert, in the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday, granted permission to form the con-tract.

DECISIONS-MARCH 11.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence—Storm agt. Watkins; Storm agt. Watkins—Granted. Our and agt. Merchants' Insurance Company.—Order granted. Superior Court—Special Term—Judge Freedman.—Havemeyer agt. Havemeyer.—Amandmants to proposed cast settled.

CALENDARS THIS DAY,

10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Nos. 260, 24, 39, 44,
47, 51, 57, 79, 88, 89, 98, 125, 153, 162; 173, 193, 207, 209,
217, 226, 250, 232, 241, 242, 248, 250, 256, 250, 261,

GENERALTERM—DAVIS. P. J., and Bridy and Barrett, JI.

12, 28, 30, 43, 38, 44, 48, 49, 51, 55, 50, 57, 58, 65, 68, 68, 68,

27, 78, 77, 79, 89, 81, 82, 128,

SPICIAL TRIM—BERCH, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—

Law and Figs.—Nos. 440, 513, 380, 536,

CHECUIT—PART I—Lawrence J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—

Case on, in the matter of Goeling, etc. No day calendar.

PART II - Dononne, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—

Case on, in the matter of Goeling, etc. Paur III - Van Vorst, J. - Ceurt opens at 10:30 a. m. - Short-Russes. - Nos. 2716, 2758, 2706, 2847, 2848, 2851, 2419, 2650, 1817, 2310, 2768.

be no lay calendar until Monday east. Notice.—There will be no lay calendar until Monday next.

Trial TERM—PARIS I. II and III—Adjourned for the term. COMMON PLEAS—GREENEL TRUM—C. P. Daly C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, J.J.—Court opens at II a. m.—Nos. 27. 66a, 75. 83. 81, 80.

SPECIAL TRUM—Larremore, J.—Court opens at II a. m.—No. No day calendar.

disconstruction of the property of the content of t Acons, fames waren, breefer from the person; Auton Smith excles: Thomas Bajdow, grand larceby.

Pair II—Hiddens ever, J.—The Pende agt. Bertha Bergor, abortion: Michael Smith, August Healey, grand larceby: Elhabeth Welen, pedt larceby.

UNIED STAIRS DESTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—Cheats. J.
Nus. 4th, 67, 45, 80, 70, 79, 74, 125, 63, 82.

ALBANY, March 11 .- In the Court of Appeals Thursday, March 11, 1880, present, the Hon. Sanord E. Church, C. J., and associates, the following business was

January, St., and others, rependents, argued by Dwight Jones and William Stancer for argued by Dwight Jones and William Stancer for arguellants; George 8, Hamlis for respondents, No. 66,—Authrese Girandat, respondent get Henry Korn, appellant; argued by F. J. Moissen for appellant, Edward Fatterson for respondents. No. 85,—Strategy P. Invition and otherse of respondents, agt. Broats L. Aftars and others, appellants; argued by E. J. Moissen for appellants, carried by Edward Patterson for respondents. No. 61,—Aftars and others, appellants; argued by J. Lawrence Strategy of the Norris, appellant argued by J. Lawrence whith for appellant, James H. Tutniffor respondents. Lawrence Strategy of the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, March 12, 1989, is as follows: Nos., 113, 54, 81, 111, 123, 125, 126, 127.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, March 11 .- In the Supreme ourt of the United States to-day, the following business t between an

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The Court of Claims as rendered a decision in the case of the Atenseon, spottsylvania Court House. When he was cutting trees on one occasion during the war, a tree fell on him, injuring his head. He still felt the effects of the injuries to his head, which made him dizzy. He drank freely at times; liquer made him senseless so that he could not remember anything that occurred whos he was drunk. He had no receive too of having any quarrel with his, wife, in which McDermott hier fered, nor of saving that he would "fix" some persons in the nouse. He identified the gun with which McDermott was snot as being like a musket which he described in the fourer of the public, would be worth the court of the public of the public, would be worth the court of the public of the pu ant is entitied done for the United States grant road from March 31, 1875, to December grant road from March 31, 1875, to December 1, 1876, only 50 per cent of the ordinary tariff rates enarged the bundle-wis, the sum of \$55,421.76, which less the sum of \$79,748 44 already paid by the Government on account thereof, leaves still due the sum of \$5,673.32. The opinion of the Court as to the percentage of its claim which the road is entitled to receive is decisive of twelve or affect other pending cases, brought by land-grant railroads, involving between balf a million and a million of dollars.

Legal Notices.

A T A SPECIAL TERM of the Supreme Court, heed at the Court House in the City of Rochester, N. Y., on the 9th day of March, 1850; present, the Hon. Francis A. Macomber, Justice of said Court in the matter of the application of NORMAN HOYT CHAMBERLIN to have

DAVISON, EDWARD F.—In pursuance of the order.

DAVISON, EDWARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Tounskins Westervelt, esc., Surroyste of the County of Ricamond, notice is hereng given to all persons having claims arannet EDWARD 8. DAVISON, late of the Tewn of Castleten. County of Richmond, deceased, to present the same, with youthers thereof, to the subscriber at her piace of transacting the business of the estate, at the office of WEEKES & FORSTER, No. 58 Wallest, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated october york, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated october york.

CHARLOTTE S. DAVISON,
Lawsin Fri

N. B. SANBORN, plaintiffs attorney, 3 Broad-st. Drexel, utiling, New-York. (F19 Staw-write sate Meel 2) SUPREME COURT .- to the matter of the

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Mass hart life insurance Company of New York. Notice is hereby given that the underedged, ander and by virtue of an order of the supreme Court of the State of New Yora, made it a swecial term thereof, hold as the city Hall, in the City of Kingston, on the 17th day of January, 1819, and duly excerted in the office of the Clerk of the Courty of Albanay, has been appointed Referen to take proofs and ascertain the persons or parties entirled to share in the discribition of the proceeds of the security of solvent of the proceeds of the security of the state of New York, with the Singer of policies outstanding in force, the names in which the bound of the proceeds of the security of the state of New York, the the same were issued and the persons who are continued as the transfer of the proportion of the proceeds of the security of the same were issued and the persons who are continued as the two value of each of said policies, and when the court of a said securities which each of the owners of holdiers is cuttied to recove, according to law, from said supermicement, in the distribution of the aralls of said securities.

Transfer out the and opinion and policy-holders, and all transfer of the concerning said pointers and policy-holders, and all transfer of the concerning said pointers and policy-holders, and all transfer of the concerning said pointers and policy-holders, and all transfer of the concerning said pointers and policy-holders, and all transfer of the concerning said pointers and policy-holders, and all transfer of the concerning said pointers and policy-holders, and all transfer of the concerning said pointers and policy-holders.

claimed. It was shown that the society refused by resolution to make the usual weekly payments to McCabe while he was slock. Judge Moore held that the suciety had no right to take such action.

A contract has, been proposed between Michael Laffan and Thomas R. Sharpe, receiver of the Michael Laffan and Thomas R. Sharpe, receiver of the Jan 23 2awiw M&F.

Hall Ringsley, Referea.